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STAAS & HALSEY LLP SUITE 700 1201 NEW YORK AVENUE, N.W. WASHINGTON, DC 20005			BONSHOCK, DENNIS G	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2173	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/812,824

Applicant(s)

KUMAZAWA ET AL.

Examiner

Dennis G. Bonshock

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 December 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-27 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-27 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 11-30-05 (2 pgs.).
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

***Non-Final Rejection***  
***Response to Amendment***

1. It is hereby acknowledged that the following papers have been received and placed on record in the file: Amendment as received on 12-20-2005.

2. Claims 1-27 have been examined.

Status of Claims:

3. Claims 1, 2, 6, 7, 11, 12, and 16-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Greer et al., patent #5,978,828, hereinafter Greer, Britt, Jr. et al., patent #6,259,442, hereinafter Britt, and "*The AT&T Internet Difference Engine: Tracking and Viewing Changes on the Web*", by Dougkis, hereinafter Dougkis.

4. Claims 3-5, 8-10, and 13-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Greer, Britt, Dougkis, and Mano et al, patent #5,978,807.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 1, 6, 11, 16-27 and corresponding dependents rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention. The specification provides not support for

the negative limitation restricting the notification from being transmitted via a different means than that used to access the homepage/server.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1, 2, 6, 7, 11, 12, and 16-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Greer, Britt, Jr. et al., patent #6,259,442, hereinafter Britt, and "*The AT&T Internet Difference Engine: Tracking and Viewing Changes on the Web*", by Douglass, hereinafter Douglass.

7. With regard to claim 1, that teaches a client server system which the server automatically makes notification which induces a user to a homepage and further transmits this notification to the user, Greer teaches in column 1, line 50, in column 3, lines 14-57, and column 7, lines 23-29, the server alerting the user of updated information and/or automatically transmitting the web page to the client. Claim 1 further teaches a reference to a point in time when the user last made access, Greer teaches in column 5, line 17, a time stamp field, which indicates the access date and time, and in column 7, line 62 through column 8, line 10, the client setting conditions for downloading. Greer teaches the creation of a group of conditions that warrant a

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downloading of updated information of a web page (see column 3, lines 14-24), however, Greer doesn't teach this predetermined condition being set by the server and independent of the client system. Britt teaches a system that automatically downloads updated web page information from a server similar to that of Greer, where the client can, in one implementation, determine if a download is necessary (see column 2, lines 7-23 and lines 56-57), but further teaches the server initiating the download of browser software updates, without a request from the user (see column 2, lines 23-45 and column 8, lines 31-42). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Greer and Britt before him at the time the invention was made to modify who sets the conditions to be satisfied, to initiate a download between a server and client. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because server initiated download can help to keep a system up to date without bothering a user for support. Britt and Greer, however, don't specify that the notification transmission of an update is done by a means other than the web page browsing medium. Douglass teaches a system in which notifies a user of changes that occurred on web pages of interest to a user (see pages 1 and 2, specifically paragraphs 3 and 4 under **Introduction**) via both client-based and server-based tracking (see page 3, under **Client or Server Tracking**), similar to that of Britt and Greer, but further teaches the notification being made to the user via email (similar to the transmission method specified in the clients specification on page 8, lines 10-15) (see pages 1 and 2, specifically paragraph 4 under **Introduction** and **Prioritization** on pages 3 and 4). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Britt,

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Greer, and Douglis before him at the time the invention was made to modify the user notification system of Britt and Greer to include the update via email of Douglis. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because this allows the user to be notified of the change without the need to open the browser and yet provides support in the browser for identifying the changes (see page 2, specifically paragraph 4 under **Introduction**).

8. With regard to claim 2, 7, and 12, which teach that information includes update information on or after said point in time, Greer teaches, in column 3, line 14 and in column 5, line 17, retrieving update information at a specific time.

9. With regard to claim 6, which teaches, a client server system with a first recording means to record a point in time of the users last access to a homepage, Greer teaches in column 6, line 23, that a date and time of the last modification are stored for a particular object. With regard to claim 6, further teaching a creating means for creating information for inducing the user to a homepage, Greer teaches in, column 1, line 50, that a user is notified when a content change is made on a webpage. With regard to claim 6, which further teaches automatically notifying the user when a condition is satisfied with reference to point in time, Greer teaches, in column 3, line 13 and lines 56-57 and column 5, lines 17-27, the browser enhancement having user assignable settings for retrieving update information of a web page and automatically downloading the information with respect to a particular point in time. Greer teaches in column 5, line 17, a time stamp field, which indicates the access date and time, and in column 7, line 62 through column 8, line 10, the client setting conditions for

downloading. Greer teaches the creation of a group of conditions that warrant a downloading of updated information of a web page (see column 3, lines 14-24), however, Greer doesn't teach this predetermined condition being set by the server and independent of the client system. Britt teaches a system that automatically downloads updated web page information from a server similar to that of Greer, where the client can, in one implementation, determine if a download is necessary (see column 2, lines 7-23 and lines 56-57), but further teaches the server initiating the download of browser software updates, without a request from the user (see column 2, lines 23-45 and column 8, lines 31-42). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Greer and Britt before him at the time the invention was made to modify who sets the conditions to be satisfied, to initiate a download between a server and client. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because server initiated download can help to keep a system up to date without bothering a user for support. Britt and Greer, however, don't specify that the notification transmission of an update is done by a means other than the one used to access the homepage. Douglass teaches a system in which notifies a user of changes that occurred on web pages of interest to a user (see pages 1 and 2, specifically paragraphs 3 and 4 under **Introduction**) via both client-based and server-based tracking (see page 3, under **Client or Server Tracking**), similar to that of Britt and Greer, but further teaches the notification being made to the user via email (similar to the transmission method specified in the client's specification on page 8, lines 10-15) (see pages 1 and 2, specifically paragraph 4 under **Introduction** and **Prioritization** on pages 3 and 4). It

would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Britt, Greer, and Dougliis before him at the time the invention was made to modify the user notification system of Britt and Greer to include the update via email of Dougliis. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because this allows the user to be notified of the change without the need to open the browser and yet provides support in the browser for identifying the changes (see page 2, specifically paragraph 4 under **Introduction**).

10. With regard to claim 11, which teaches a client server system for inducing a user to a homepage, Greer teaches in column 1, line 50, notifying the user of updated information and/or automatically downloading the web page. Claim 11 further teaches recording a point in time when the user last made access. Greer teaches in column 5, line 17, a time stamp field, which indicates the access date and time. With regard to claim 11, further teaching a creating means for creating information for inducing the user to a homepage, Greer teaches in, column 1, line 50, that a user is notified when a content change is made on a webpage. With regard to claim 11, which further teaches automatically notifying user when a condition is satisfied with reference to point in time, Greer teaches, in column 3, line 13 and lines 56-57 and column 5, lines 17-27, the browser enhancement having user assignable settings for retrieving update information of a web page and automatically downloading the information with respect to a particular point in time. Greer teaches in column 5, line 17, a time stamp field, which indicates the access date and time, and in column 7, line 62 through column 8, line 10, the client setting conditions for downloading. Greer teaches the creation of a group of



conditions that warrant a downloading of updated information of a web page (see column 3, lines 14-24), however, Greer doesn't teach this predetermined condition being set by the server and independent of the client system. Britt teaches a system that automatically downloads updated web page information from a server similar to that of Greer, where the client can, in one implementation, determine if a download is necessary (see column 2, lines 7-23 and lines 56-57), but further teaches the server initiating the download of browser software updates, without a request from the user (see column 2, lines 23-45 and column 8, lines 31-42). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Greer and Britt before him at the time the invention was made to modify who sets the conditions to be satisfied, to initiate a download between a server and client. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because server initiated download can help to keep a system up to date without bothering a user for support. Britt and Greer, however, don't specify that the notification transmission of an update is done by a means other than the one used to access the homepage. Douglass teaches a system in which notifies a user of changes that occurred on web pages of interest to a user (see pages 1 and 2, specifically paragraphs 3 and 4 under **Introduction**) via both client-based and server-based tracking (see page 3, under **Client or Server Tracking**), similar to that of Britt and Greer, but further teaches the notification being made to the user via email (similar to the transmission method specified in the clients specification on page 8, lines 10-15) (see pages 1 and 2, specifically paragraph 4 under **Introduction** and **Prioritization** on pages 3 and 4). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the

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teachings of Britt, Greer, and Douglis before him at the time the invention was made to modify the user notification system of Britt and Greer to include the update via email of Douglis. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because this allows the user to be notified of the change without the need to open the browser and yet provides support in the browser for identifying the changes (see page 2, specifically paragraph 4 under **Introduction**).

11. With regard to claim 16, which teaches a client server system that records a point in time when the user last made access. Greer teaches in column 5, line 17, a time stamp field, which indicates the access date and time. With regard to claim 16, further teaching a creating means form creating information for inducing the user to a homepage, Greer teaches in, column 1, line 50, that a user is notified when a content change is made on a webpage. With regard to claim 16, which further teaches automatically notifying user when a condition is satisfied with reference to point in time, Greer teaches, in column 3, line 13 and lines 56-57 and column 5, lines 17-27, the browser enhancement having user assignable settings for retrieving update information of a web page and automatically downloading the information with respect to a particular point in time. Greer teaches in column 5, line 17, a time stamp field, which indicates the access date and time, and in column 7, line 62 through column 8, line 10, the client setting conditions for downloading. Greer teaches the creation of a group of conditions that warrant a downloading of updated information of a web page (see column 3, lines 14-24), however, Greer doesn't teach this predetermined condition being set by the server and independent of the client system. Britt teaches a system

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that automatically downloads updated web page information from a server similar to that of Greer, where the client can, in one implementation, determine if a download is necessary (see column 2, lines 7-23 and lines 56-57), but further teaches the server initiating the download of browser software updates, without a request from the user (see column 2, lines 23-45 and column 8, lines 31-42). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Greer and Britt before him at the time the invention was made to modify who sets the conditions to be satisfied, to initiate a download between a server and client. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because server initiated download can help to keep a system up to date without bothering a user for support. Britt and Greer, however, don't specify that the notification transmission of an update is done by a means other than the one used to access the homepage. Douglass teaches a system in which notifies a user of changes that occurred on web pages of interest to a user (see pages 1 and 2, specifically paragraphs 3 and 4 under **Introduction**) via both client-based and server-based tracking (see page 3, under **Client or Server Tracking**), similar to that of Britt and Greer, but further teaches the notification being made to the user via email (similar to the transmission method specified in the clients specification on page 8, lines 10-15) (see pages 1 and 2, specifically paragraph 4 under **Introduction** and **Prioritization** on pages 3 and 4). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Britt, Greer, and Douglass before him at the time the invention was made to modify the user notification system of Britt and Greer to include the update via email of Douglass. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because this

allows the user to be notified of the change without the need to open the browser and yet provides support in the browser for identifying the changes (see page 2, specifically paragraph 4 under **Introduction**).

12. With regard to claim 17 that teaches a client server system which automatically makes notification which induces a user to a homepage, Greer teaches in column 1, line 50, in column 3, lines 14-57, and column 7, lines 23-29, the server alerting the user of updated information and/or automatically transmitting the web page to the client. Claim 17 further teaches a reference to a point in time when the user last made access. Greer teaches in column 5, line 17, a time stamp field, which indicates the access date and time, and in column 7, line 62 through column 8, line 10, the client setting conditions for downloading. Greer further teaches, in column 3, line 13 and lines 56-57 and column 5, lines 17-27, the browser enhancement having user assignable settings for retrieving update information of a web page and automatically downloading the information with respect to a particular point in time. Greer teaches in column 5, line 17, a time stamp field, which indicates the access date and time, and in column 7, line 62 through column 8, line 10, the client setting conditions for downloading. Greer teaches the creation of a group of conditions that warrant a downloading of updated information of a web page (see column 3, lines 14-24), however, Greer doesn't teach this predetermined condition being set by the server and independent of the client system. Britt teaches a system that automatically downloads updated web page information from a server similar to that of Greer, where the client can, in one implementation, determine if a download is necessary (see column 2, lines 7-23 and lines 56-57), but further teaches the server

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initiating the download of browser software updates, without a request from the user (see column 2, lines 23-45 and column 8, lines 31-42). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Greer and Britt before him at the time the invention was made to modify who sets the conditions to be satisfied, to initiate a download between a server and client. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because server initiated download can help to keep a system up to date without bothering a user for support. Britt and Greer, however, don't specify that the notification transmission of an update is done by a means other than the one used to access the homepage. Douglass teaches a system in which notifies a user of changes that occurred on web pages of interest to a user (see pages 1 and 2, specifically paragraphs 3 and 4 under **Introduction**) via both client-based and server-based tracking (see page 3, under **Client or Server Tracking**), similar to that of Britt and Greer, but further teaches the notification being made to the user via email (similar to the transmission method specified in the clients specification on page 8, lines 10-15) (see pages 1 and 2, specifically paragraph 4 under **Introduction** and **Prioritization** on pages 3 and 4). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Britt, Greer, and Douglass before him at the time the invention was made to modify the user notification system of Britt and Greer to include the update via email of Douglass. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because this allows the user to be notified of the change without the need to open the browser and yet provides support in the browser for identifying the changes (see page 2, specifically paragraph 4 under **Introduction**).

13. With regard to claim 18, which teaches, an access inducing apparatus adapted to a client server system with a first recording means to record a point in time of the users last access to a homepage, Greer teaches in column 6, line 23, that a date and time of the last modification are stored for a particular object. With regard to claim 18, further teaching a creating means for creating information for inducing the user to a homepage, Greer teaches in, column 1, line 50, that a user is notified when a content change is made on a webpage and Greer teaches in column 1, line 50, in column 3, lines 14-57, and column 7, lines 23-29, the server alerting the user of updated information and/or automatically transmitting the web page to the client. With regard to claim 18, which further teaches automatically notifying the user when a condition is satisfied with reference to point in time, Greer teaches, in column 3, line 13, the browser enhancement having user assignable settings for retrieving update information of a web page and automatically downloading the information. Greer teaches in column 5, line 17, a time stamp field, which indicates the access date and time, and in column 7, line 62 through column 8, line 10, the client setting conditions for downloading. Greer teaches the creation of a group of conditions that warrant a downloading of updated information of a web page (see column 3, lines 14-24), however, Greer doesn't teach this predetermined condition being set by the server and independent of the client system. Britt teaches a system that automatically downloads updated web page information from a server similar to that of Greer, where the client can, in one implementation, determine if a download is necessary (see column 2, lines 7-23 and lines 56-57), but further teaches the server initiating the download of browser software

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updates, without a request from the user (see column 2, lines 23-45 and column 8, lines 31-42). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Greer and Britt before him at the time the invention was made to modify who sets the conditions to be satisfied, to initiate a download between a server and client. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because server initiated download can help to keep a system up to date without bothering a user for support. Britt and Greer, however, don't specify that the notification transmission of an update is done by a means other than the one used to access the data managed by the server system. Dougliis teaches a system in which notifies a user of changes that occurred on web pages of interest to a user (see pages 1 and 2, specifically paragraphs 3 and 4 under **Introduction**) via both client-based and server-based tracking (see page 3, under **Client or Server Tracking**), similar to that of Britt and Greer, but further teaches the notification being made to the user via email (similar to the transmission method specified in the clients specification on page 8, lines 10-15) (see pages 1 and 2, specifically paragraph 4 under **Introduction** and **Prioritization** on pages 3 and 4). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Britt, Greer, and Dougliis before him at the time the invention was made to modify the user notification system of Britt and Greer to include the update via email of Dougliis. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because this allows the user to be notified of the change without the need to open the browser and yet provides support in the browser for identifying the changes (see page 2, specifically paragraph 4 under **Introduction**).

14. With regard to claim 19, which teaches, an computer readable storage medium for a client server system with a first recording means to record a point in time of the users last access to a homepage, Greer teaches in column 6, line 23, that a date and time of the last modification are stored for a particular object. With regard to claim 19, further teaching a creating means for creating information for inducing the user to a homepage, Greer teaches in, column 1, line 50, that a user is notified when a content change is made on a webpage and Greer further teaches in column 1, line 50, in column 3, lines 14-57, and column 7, lines 23-29, the server alerting the user of updated information and/or automatically transmitting the web page to the client. With regard to claim 19, which further teaches automatically notifying the user when a condition is satisfied with reference to point in time, Greer teaches, in column 3, line 13, the browser enhancement having user assignable settings for retrieving update information of a web page and automatically downloading the information. Greer teaches in column 5, line 17, a time stamp field, which indicates the access date and time, and in column 7, line 62 through column 8, line 10, the client setting conditions for downloading. Greer teaches the creation of a group of conditions that warrant a downloading of updated information of a web page (see column 3, lines 14-24), however, Greer doesn't teach this predetermined condition being set by the server and independent of the client system. Britt teaches a system that automatically downloads updated web page information from a server similar to that of Greer, where the client can, in one implementation, determine if a download is necessary (see column 2, lines 7-23 and lines 56-57), but further teaches the server initiating the download of browser software



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updates, without a request from the user (see column 2, lines 23-45 and column 8, lines 31-42). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Greer and Britt before him at the time the invention was made to modify who sets the conditions to be satisfied, to initiate a download between a server and client. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because server initiated download can help to keep a system up to date without bothering a user for support. Britt and Greer, however, don't specify that the notification transmission of an update is done by a means other than the one used to access the data. Dougli teaches a system in which notifies a user of changes that occurred on web pages of interest to a user (see pages 1 and 2, specifically paragraphs 3 and 4 under **Introduction**) via both client-based and server-based tracking (see page 3, under **Client or Server Tracking**), similar to that of Britt and Greer, but further teaches the notification being made to the user via email (similar to the transmission method specified in the clients specification on page 8, lines 10-15) (see pages 1 and 2, specifically paragraph 4 under **Introduction** and **Prioritization** on pages 3 and 4). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Britt, Greer, and Dougli before him at the time the invention was made to modify the user notification system of Britt and Greer to include the update via email of Dougli. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because this allows the user to be notified of the change without the need to open the browser and yet provides support in the browser for identifying the changes (see page 2, specifically paragraph 4 under **Introduction**).

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15. With regard to claim 20, which teaches, an access inducing apparatus adapted to a client server system with a first recording means to record a point in time of the users last access to a homepage, Greer teaches in column 6, line 23, that a date and time of the last modification are stored for a particular object. With regard to claim 20, further teaching a creating means for creating information for inducing the user to a homepage, Greer teaches in, column 1, line 50, that a user is notified when a content change is made on a webpage and Greer further teaches in column 1, line 50, in column 3, lines 14-57, and column 7, lines 23-29, the server alerting the user of updated information and/or automatically transmitting the web page to the client. With regard to claim 20, which further teaches automatically notifying the user when a condition is satisfied with reference to point in time, Greer teaches, in column 3, line 13, the browser enhancement having user assignable settings for retrieving update information of a web page and automatically downloading the information. Greer teaches in column 5, line 17, a time stamp field, which indicates the access date and time, and in column 7, line 62 through column 8, line 10, the client setting conditions for downloading. Greer teaches the creation of a group of conditions that warrant a downloading of updated information of a web page (see column 3, lines 14-24), however, Greer doesn't teach this predetermined condition being set by the server and independent of the client system. Britt teaches a system that automatically downloads updated web page information from a server similar to that of Greer, where the client can, in one implementation, determine if a download is necessary (see column 2, lines 7-23 and lines 56-57), but further teaches the server initiating the download of browser software

updates, without a request from the user (see column 2, lines 23-45 and column 8, lines 31-42). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Greer and Britt before him at the time the invention was made to modify who sets the conditions to be satisfied, to initiate a download between a server and client. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because server initiated download can help to keep a system up to date without bothering a user for support. Britt and Greer, however, don't specify that the notification transmission of an update is done by a means other than the one used to access the data managed by the server system. Douglass teaches a system in which notifies a user of changes that occurred on web pages of interest to a user (see pages 1 and 2, specifically paragraphs 3 and 4 under **Introduction**) via both client-based and server-based tracking (see page 3, under **Client or Server Tracking**), similar to that of Britt and Greer, but further teaches the notification being made to the user via email (similar to the transmission method specified in the clients specification on page 8, lines 10-15) (see pages 1 and 2, specifically paragraph 4 under **Introduction** and **Prioritization** on pages 3 and 4). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Britt, Greer, and Douglass before him at the time the invention was made to modify the user notification system of Britt and Greer to include the update via email of Douglass. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because this allows the user to be notified of the change without the need to open the browser and yet provides support in the browser for identifying the changes (see page 2, specifically paragraph 4 under **Introduction**).

16. With regard to claim 21 that teaches a method of automatically makes notification which induces a user to a homepage, Greer teaches in column 1, line 50 and in column 3, lines 14-20, notifying the user of updated information and/or automatically downloading the web page. Claim 21 further teaches a reference to a point in time when the user last made access. Greer teaches in column 5, line 17, a time stamp field, which indicates the access date and time, and in column 7, line 62 through column 8, line 10, the client setting conditions for downloading. Greer teaches in column 5, line 17, a time stamp field, which indicates the access date and time, and in column 7, line 62 through column 8, line 10, the client setting conditions for downloading. Greer teaches the creation of a group of conditions that warrant a downloading of updated information of a web page (see column 3, lines 14-24), however, Greer doesn't teach this predetermined condition being set by the server and independent of the client system. Britt teaches a system that automatically downloads updated web page information from a server similar to that of Greer, where the client can, in one implementation, determine if a download is necessary (see column 2, lines 7-23 and lines 56-57), but further teaches the server initiating the download of browser software updates, without a request from the user (see column 2, lines 23-45 and column 8, lines 31-42). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Greer and Britt before him at the time the invention was made to modify who sets the conditions to be satisfied, to initiate a download between a server and client. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because server initiated download can help to keep a system up to date without bothering a user for

support. Britt and Greer, however, don't specify that the notification transmission of an update is done by a means other than the web browser useable to access the homepage. Douglass teaches a system in which notifies a user of changes that occurred on web pages of interest to a user (see pages 1 and 2, specifically paragraphs 3 and 4 under **Introduction**) via both client-based and server-based tracking (see page 3, under **Client or Server Tracking**), similar to that of Britt and Greer, but further teaches the notification being made to the user via email (similar to the transmission method specified in the clients specification on page 8, lines 10-15) (see pages 1 and 2, specifically paragraph 4 under **Introduction** and **Prioritization** on pages 3 and 4). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Britt, Greer, and Douglass before him at the time the invention was made to modify the user notification system of Britt and Greer to include the update via email of Douglass. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because this allows the user to be notified of the change without the need to open the browser and yet provides support in the browser for identifying the changes (see page 2, specifically paragraph 4 under **Introduction**).

17. With regard to claim 22 that teaches a method of automatically makes notification which induces a user to a homepage, Greer teaches in column 1, line 50 and in column 3, lines 14-20, notifying the user of updated information and/or automatically downloading the web page from the server. Claim 22 further teaches pushing the information when a predetermined condition is met. Greer teaches in column 5, line 17, a time stamp field, which indicates the access date and time, and in column 7, line

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62 through column 8, line 10, the client setting conditions for downloading. Greer teaches in column 5, line 17, a time stamp field, which indicates the access date and time, and in column 7, line 62 through column 8, line 10, the client setting conditions for downloading. Greer teaches the creation of a group of conditions that warrant a downloading of updated information of a web page (see column 3, lines 14-24), however, Greer doesn't teach this predetermined condition being set by the server and independent of the client system. Britt teaches a system that automatically downloads updated web page information from a server similar to that of Greer, where the client can, in one implementation, determine if a download is necessary (see column 2, lines 7-23 and lines 56-57), but further teaches the server initiating the download of browser software updates, without a request from the user (see column 2, lines 23-45 and column 8, lines 31-42). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Greer and Britt before him at the time the invention was made to modify who sets the conditions to be satisfied, to initiate a download between a server and client. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because server initiated download can help to keep a system up to date without bothering a user for support. Britt and Greer, however, don't specify that the notification transmission of an update is done by a means other than the one used to access the web server. Douglass teaches a system in which notifies a user of changes that occurred on web pages of interest to a user (see pages 1 and 2, specifically paragraphs 3 and 4 under **Introduction**) via both client-based and server-based tracking (see page 3, under **Client or Server Tracking**), similar to that of Britt and Greer, but further teaches the

notification being made to the user via email (similar to the transmission method specified in the clients specification on page 8, lines 10-15) (see pages 1 and 2, specifically paragraph 4 under **Introduction** and **Prioritization** on pages 3 and 4). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Britt, Greer, and Douglass before him at the time the invention was made to modify the user notification system of Britt and Greer to include the update via email of Douglass. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because this allows the user to be notified of the change without the need to open the browser and yet provides support in the browser for identifying the changes (see page 2, specifically paragraph 4 under **Introduction**).

18. With regard to claim 23, which teaches a method of automatically transmitting homepage related information to a client system in a client server network, comprising: transmitting homepage update information via a server for updating a homepage, wherein the server automatically transmits the homepage update information to the client system based on a previous access of the client system to the home page, Greer teaches, in column 3, lines 14-57 and in column 7, lines 50-53, the server automatically transmitting webpage update data to a client based on the difference between the previous access and the current properties. Greer teaches in column 5, line 17, a time stamp field, which indicates the access date and time, and in column 7, line 62 through column 8, line 10, the client setting conditions for downloading. Greer teaches the creation of a group of conditions that warrant a downloading of updated information of a web page (see column 3, lines 14-24), however, Greer doesn't teach this predetermined

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condition being set by the server and independent of the client system. Britt teaches a system that automatically downloads updated web page information from a server similar to that of Greer, where the client can, in one implementation, determine if a download is necessary (see column 2, lines 7-23 and lines 56-57), but further teaches the server initiating the download of browser software updates, without a request from the user (see column 2, lines 23-45 and column 8, lines 31-42). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Greer and Britt before him at the time the invention was made to modify who sets the conditions to be satisfied, to initiate a download between a server and client. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because server initiated download can help to keep a system up to date without bothering a user for support. Britt and Greer, however, don't specify that the notification transmission of an update is done by a means other than the one used to access the homepage. Douglis teaches a system in which notifies a user of changes that occurred on web pages of interest to a user (see pages 1 and 2, specifically paragraphs 3 and 4 under **Introduction**) via both client-based and server-based tracking (see page 3, under **Client or Server Tracking**), similar to that of Britt and Greer, but further teaches the notification being made to the user via email (similar to the transmission method specified in the clients specification on page 8, lines 10-15) (see pages 1 and 2, specifically paragraph 4 under **Introduction** and **Prioritization** on pages 3 and 4). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Britt, Greer, and Douglis before him at the time the invention was made to modify the user notification system of Britt and Greer to include the update via email of



Douglis. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because this allows the user to be notified of the change without the need to open the browser and yet provides support in the browser for identifying the changes (see page 2, specifically paragraph 4 under **Introduction**).

19. With regard to claim 24, which teaches a method to automatically transmit home page related information to a client system of a client-server network, comprising: recording home page related information of a homepage with reference to a point in time when the client system last accessed the homepage; and monitoring the homepage related information recorded to determine whether a predetermined amount of time has lapsed from the point in time when the client system last accessed the homepage, Greer teaches, in column 1, line 50, in column 3, lines 14-57, and column 7, lines 23-29, the server alerting the user of updated information and/or automatically transmitting the web page to the client and in column 7, line 50 through column 8, line 22, a web page being tagged by the client to periodically be polled for update data. With regard to claim 24, further teaching requesting user information from the client system, Greer teaches, in column 8, lines 6-9, requesting user input defining what will trigger an alert. With regard to claim 24, further teaching sending a notification when the predetermined amount of time has lapsed from the point in time when the client system last accessed the homepage based on the user information, Greer teaches, in column 7, lines 62-67, requesting updated information when a predetermined period of time has passed (periodically). Greer teaches in column 5, line 17, a time stamp field, which indicates the access date and time, and in column 7, line 62 through column 8,

line 10, the client setting conditions for downloading. Greer teaches the creation of a group of conditions that warrant a downloading of updated information of a web page (see column 3, lines 14-24), however, Greer doesn't teach this predetermined condition being set by the server and independent of the client system. Britt teaches a system that automatically downloads updated web page information from a server similar to that of Greer, where the client can, in one implementation, determine if a download is necessary (see column 2, lines 7-23 and lines 56-57), but further teaches the server initiating the download of browser software updates, without a request from the user (see column 2, lines 23-45 and column 8, lines 31-42). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Greer and Britt before him at the time the invention was made to modify who sets the conditions to be satisfied, to initiate a download between a server and client. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because server initiated download can help to keep a system up to date without bothering a user for support. Britt and Greer, however, don't specify that the notification transmission of an update is done by a means other than the one used to access the homepage. Douglass teaches a system in which notifies a user of changes that occurred on web pages of interest to a user (see pages 1 and 2, specifically paragraphs 3 and 4 under **Introduction**) via both client-based and server-based tracking (see page 3, under **Client or Server Tracking**), similar to that of Britt and Greer, but further teaches the notification being made to the user via email (similar to the transmission method specified in the clients specification on page 8, lines 10-15) (see pages 1 and 2, specifically paragraph 4 under **Introduction** and **Prioritization** on

pages 3 and 4). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Britt, Greer, and Douglis before him at the time the invention was made to modify the user notification system of Britt and Greer to include the update via email of Douglis. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because this allows the user to be notified of the change without the need to open the browser and yet provides support in the browser for identifying the changes (see page 2, specifically paragraph 4 under **Introduction**).

20. With regard to claim 25, which teaches a method of inducing re-access to a homepage via a client system of a client-server network, comprising: storing homepage information when the client system accesses the homepage, Greer teaches, in column 7, lines 50-54, tagging the webpage for obtaining update information. With regard to claim 25, further teaching creating a notification for inducing re-access to the homepage via the client system when the notification for inducing re-access includes advertisement information related to the homepage, Greer teaches, in column 3, lines 13-30 and column 7, lines 62-67, the notification of a client to re-access a homepage to check for updated data, in including advertising data. With regard to claim 25, further teaching comparing the stored homepage information with the contents of the homepage and if different automatically sending notification to the client system, Greer teaches, in column 7, line 50 through column 8, line 22, a comparison of the content change, and only alerting the user if the change is over a predetermined amount. Greer teaches in column 5, line 17, a time stamp field, which indicates the access date and time, and in column 7, line 62 through column 8, line 10, the client setting conditions for

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downloading. Greer teaches the creation of a group of conditions that warrant a downloading of updated information of a web page (see column 3, lines 14-24), however, Greer doesn't teach this predetermined condition being set by the server and independent of the client system. Britt teaches a system that automatically downloads updated web page information from a server similar to that of Greer, where the client can, in one implementation, determine if a download is necessary (see column 2, lines 7-23 and lines 56-57), but further teaches the server initiating the download of browser software updates, without a request from the user (see column 2, lines 23-45 and column 8, lines 31-42). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Greer and Britt before him at the time the invention was made to modify who sets the conditions to be satisfied, to initiate a download between a server and client. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because server initiated download can help to keep a system up to date without bothering a user for support. Britt and Greer, however, don't specify that the notification transmission of an update is done by a means other than the medium used to access the homepage. Douglass teaches a system in which notifies a user of changes that occurred on web pages of interest to a user (see pages 1 and 2, specifically paragraphs 3 and 4 under **Introduction**) via both client-based and server-based tracking (see page 3, under **Client or Server Tracking**), similar to that of Britt and Greer, but further teaches the notification being made to the user via email (similar to the transmission method specified in the clients specification on page 8, lines 10-15) (see pages 1 and 2, specifically paragraph 4 under **Introduction** and **Prioritization** on pages 3 and 4). It

would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Britt, Greer, and Douglass before him at the time the invention was made to modify the user notification system of Britt and Greer to include the update via email of Douglass. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because this allows the user to be notified of the change without the need to open the browser and yet provides support in the browser for identifying the changes (see page 2, specifically paragraph 4 under **Introduction**).

21. With regard to claim 26, which teaches a method for inducing a client system of a client-server network to re-access a homepage previously accessed by the client system, comprising: allowing a homepage provider to create a notification for inducing re-access to the homepage previously accessed by the client system, Greer teaches, in column 1, lines 21-52, a system for providing the user with an indication of a content change in a previously accessed webpage. Greer teaches in column 5, line 17, a time stamp field, which indicates the access date and time, and in column 7, line 62 through column 8, line 10, the client setting conditions for downloading. Greer further teaches the creation of a group of conditions that warrant a downloading of updated information of a web page (see column 3, lines 14-24), however, Greer doesn't teach this predetermined condition being set by the server and independent of the client system. Britt teaches a system that automatically downloads updated web page information from a server similar to that of Greer, where the client can, in one implementation, determine if a download is necessary (see column 2, lines 7-23 and lines 56-57), but further teaches the server initiating the download of browser software updates, without a

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request from the user (see column 2, lines 23-45 and column 8, lines 31-42). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Greer and Britt before him at the time the invention was made to modify who sets the conditions to be satisfied, to initiate a download between a server and client. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because server initiated download can help to keep a system up to date without bothering a user for support. Britt and Greer, however, don't specify that the notification transmission of an update is done by a means other than the browser used to access the homepage. Douglass teaches a system in which notifies a user of changes that occurred on web pages of interest to a user (see pages 1 and 2, specifically paragraphs 3 and 4 under **Introduction**) via both client-based and server-based tracking (see page 3, under **Client or Server Tracking**), similar to that of Britt and Greer, but further teaches the notification being made to the user via email (similar to the transmission method specified in the clients specification on page 8, lines 10-15) (see pages 1 and 2, specifically paragraph 4 under **Introduction** and **Prioritization** on pages 3 and 4). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Britt, Greer, and Douglass before him at the time the invention was made to modify the user notification system of Britt and Greer to include the update via email of Douglass. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because this allows the user to be notified of the change without the need to open the browser and yet provides support in the browser for identifying the changes (see page 2, specifically paragraph 4 under **Introduction**).

22. With regard to claim 27, which teaches a method for inducing a client system to re-access a homepage previously accessed by the client system, comprising: allowing a homepage provider to create a notification upon first access for inducing re-access to the homepage previously accessed by the client system, Greer teaches, in column 1, lines 21-52, a system for providing the user with an indication of a content change in a previously accessed webpage. Greer teaches in column 5, line 17, a time stamp field, which indicates the access date and time, and in column 7, line 62 through column 8, line 10, the client setting conditions for downloading. Greer further teaches the creation of a group of conditions that warrant a downloading of updated information of a web page (see column 3, lines 14-24), however, Greer doesn't teach this predetermined condition being set by the server and independent of the client system. Britt teaches a system that automatically downloads updated web page information from a server similar to that of Greer, where the client can, in one implementation, determine if a download is necessary (see column 2, lines 7-23 and lines 56-57), but further teaches the server initiating the download of browser software updates, without a request from the user (see column 2, lines 23-45 and column 8, lines 31-42). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Greer and Britt before him at the time the invention was made to modify who sets the conditions to be satisfied, to initiate a download between a server and client. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because server initiated download can help to keep a system up to date without bothering a user for support. Britt and Greer, however, don't specify that the notification transmission of an update is done by a

means other than the browser used to access the homepage. Dougkis teaches a system in which notifies a user of changes that occurred on web pages of interest to a user (see pages 1 and 2, specifically paragraphs 3 and 4 under **Introduction**) via both client-based and server-based tracking (see page 3, under **Client or Server Tracking**), similar to that of Britt and Greer, but further teaches the notification being made to the user via email (similar to the transmission method specified in the clients specification on page 8, lines 10-15) (see pages 1 and 2, specifically paragraph 4 under **Introduction** and **Prioritization** on pages 3 and 4). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Britt, Greer, and Dougkis before him at the time the invention was made to modify the user notification system of Britt and Greer to include the update via email of Dougkis. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because this allows the user to be notified of the change without the need to open the browser and yet provides support in the browser for identifying the changes (see page 2, specifically paragraph 4 under **Introduction**).

23. Claims 3-5, 8-10, and 13-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Greer, Britt, Dougkis, and Mano. Greer teaches a system, which notifies a user of updates to user pre-selected websites, also automatically downloading these updated web pages (see column 1, line 50 and column 3, lines 14-20). Greer, Britt, and Dougkis however don't have a predetermined condition formed by a lapse of a predetermined time from said point in time, a step of urging the user to input user information, that notification is made based on the user information, that the user



information includes notifying destination information, or that the notification is made via a communicating method depending on the notifying destination information. Mano teaches a apparatus for automatically downloading and storing internet web pages similar to that of Greer, Britt, and Dougliis, but further teaches a predetermined condition formed by a lapse of a predetermined time from said point in time, a step of urging the user to input user information, that notification is made based on the user information, that the user information includes notifying destination information, and that the notification is made via a communication method depending on the notifying destination information. With regard to claims 3, 8, and 13, which teach a predetermined condition formed by a lapse of a predetermined time form said point in time, Mano teaches, in column 4, line 30, a interval (ex: hour, day, number of days, week) at which the web page is to be automatically downloaded. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Greer, Britt, Dougliis, and Mano before him at the time the invention was made to modify the update notification system of Greer, Britt, and Dougliis to include the ability to use time intervals for updating. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because web sites are updated at different intervals (some may be updated daily, some may be updated yearly).

24. With regard to claims 4, 9, and 14 which teach a step of urging the user to input user information, that notification is made based on the user information, that the user information includes notifying destination information, Mano teaches, in column 4, line 15 and column 4, line 26, the user being given the opportunity to enter information regarding the websites they want to be notified of when automatically updated and the

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interval which they wish for it to occur. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Greer, Britt, Douglass, and Mano before him at the time the invention was made to modify the system of notifying users of updates to select websites, of Greer and Britt, to include the step of urging the user to input personal information, of Mano. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because the user of user information can customize the update process.

25. With regard to claim 5, 10, and 15 which teach that the user information includes notifying destination information, and that the notification is made via a communication method depending on the notifying destination information, Mano teaches, in column 3, line 1, that the destination for notifying is the users computer, and that the transmission is made via downloading from the internet. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Greer, Britt, Douglass, and Mano before him at the time the invention was made to modify the system of notifying users of updates to select websites, of Greer, Britt, and Douglass, to include the destination for notifying is the users (their computer), and that the transmission is made via downloading from the internet. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because with out a location to update, and a transmission means there would be update.

### ***Response to Arguments***

26. The arguments filed on 12-20-2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Reasons set forth below.

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27. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 6, 11, and 16-27 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

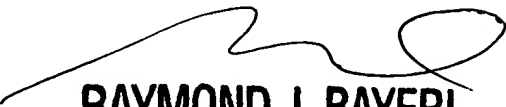
***Conclusion***

28. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dennis G. Bonshock whose telephone number is (571) 272-4047. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 6:30 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

29. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Cabeca can be reached on (571) 272-4048. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

30. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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dgb



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